

$$dq = \lambda dx$$

$$(22-3)$$

$$dE_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dx}{(L+a-x)^2}$$

$$22.13$$

$$[p.580]$$

$$\lambda = \frac{q}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow q =$$

$$a) \quad \lambda = - \frac{4.23 \text{ fC}}{8.15 \text{ cm}} = - \frac{4.23 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ [C]}}{0.0813 \text{ [m]}} \quad \lambda = -5.20 \cdot 10^{-14} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{m}}$$

Wx

$$b) \quad |E_x| = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^L \frac{dx}{(L+a-x)^2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{L+a-x} \right]_0^L$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{L+a} \right) \quad \begin{matrix} L = 8.15 \text{ cm} \\ a = 6.00 \text{ cm} \end{matrix}$$

$$\approx -0.00449 \approx -4.49 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

c) åt vänster

d) så a = 50 m

e) jämför Coulombs lag för punktpartikel